SMITH'S REPORT

On the Holocaust Controversy

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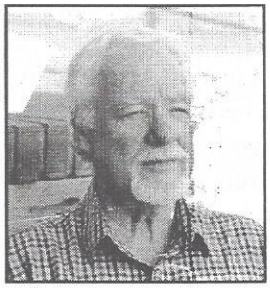

Supporting "The Campaign to Decriminalize World War II History"

UN DECLARES UNIVERSAL BAN ON REVISIONISM --- ZUNDEL TRIAL POSTPONED IN MANHEIM --- GERMAR RUDOLF IN JAIL IN GERMANY --- DAVID IRVING IN DETENTION IN AUSTRIA --- SMITH DEBATES HISTORIANS RE THE U.S. COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY TO INPRISON REVISIONISTS FOR THOUGHT CRIMES

The campaign against revisionism is building like a tsunami. The article by Robert Faurisson on the UN sets the stage for the news briefs on Zundel, Rudolf and Irving that follow. We have a substantial amount of anecdotal information about Zundel, but no real information about what's going on behind the scenes. We have almost no real information about Rudolf or Irving. Brief summaries follow. And then there is the exchange between several historians and myself about the collaboration of the U.S. with the German Government in the imprisonment of revisionists for thought crimes.

The UN Decides on a Universal Ban on Revisionism

Robert FAURISSON

17 November 2005

(Excerpted from a longer piece. If you would like a printed copy of the full text, drop me a line.)

On November 1st, unanimously and without a vote, the representatives of the 191 nations making up the UN adopted — or let be adopted — an Israeli-drafted resolution proclaiming January 27th "International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust". Moreover, the resolution "Rejects any denial of the Holocaust as an historical event, either in full or part".

Historical revisionism thus sees its existence acknowledged by the whole world, a fact proving that it has some life in it, but, at the same time, this decision means that the revisionists find themselves struck with the reprobation of all the countries of the world. As for the "State" of the Vatican, which has no seat at the UN, it had, as early as in 1992, declared: "There is no historical revisionism that can call into question the inhuman abyss of the Holocaust"

For his part, the President of the General Assembly, the Swede Jan Ellasion, had the deftness on November 1st to ask orally whether anyone was opposed to the resolution aimed at commemorating the "Holocaust". No hands being raised, he declared, without prior recourse to a vote of any kind, that the resolution was thereby adopted, the text of which contained in one of its provisions the condemnation of any form of "Holocaust" revisionism.

The draft was approved by the United States in utter disregard of the guarantees of freedom of opinion provided by the first amendment to its constitution.

Continued on next page

And, most remarkably, this Israeli text was accepted by the Arabo-Moslem countries, including Iran. All those present approved, or let pass with soft verbal restrictions, a resolution originating from the Jews that goes so far as to condemn the right of free research on a historical subject. The UN act assumes only a political and not a juridical character. Still, since it provides that the Secretary General will have to report on the measures subsequently taken within the framework of the resolution, the revisionists will have reason to fear consequences for themselves of a judicial or administrative nature, for instance, as regards border and airport police, authorization to enter and stay in certain countries or the issuing of visas.

The resolution will serve morally to justify and facilitate extradition measures taken against revisionists. Precedents are not lacking, what with 1) the European arrest warrant; 2) the virtual handing over of revisionist René-Louis Berclaz by Serbia to Switzerland; 3) the handing over of revisionist Ernst Zündel by the United States to Canada, then by Canada to Germany; 4) the handing over of Belgian revisionist Siegfried Verbeke by the Netherlands to Germany; 5) the handing over of revisionist Germar Rudolf to Germany by the United States. In Austria, on November 11, the semi-revisionist David Irving, a British citizen, was arrested by traffic police on a motorway and is now in detention in Vienna. For any noted revisionist it is already risky to leave the confines of his home country. In doing so, he exposes himself to a request for extradition made to the country of transit by either Israel or Germany.

There is at present a bill in committee at the Knesset that will authorize Israel to request foreign governments to hand over any revisionist in order to bring him before a court, sitting in Jerusalem, that will apply the 1986 Jewish antirevisionist law against him.

ARRESTS, TRIALS AND DETENTION OF REVISIONISTS

ERNST ZUNDEL

Ernst met his first trial date in Mannheim, Germany on 7 November. It was widely reported that Ernst is a leading Holocaust denier, the author of The Hitler We Loved and Why, and faces charges of "incitement," "libel," and "disparaging the dead." And then the reminder that the Canadian Government ruled that he posed a threat to national and international security.

In short, a danger to the world, revisionism's own Osama bin Laden.

Shortly after the trial opened, Judge Ulrich Meinerzhagen ordered defense lawyer Horst Mahler dismissed on grounds he was barred from practicing earlier this year after he was convicted of incitement for distributing anti-Semitic propaganda (revisionism).

He dismissed the primary defense lawyer, Sylvia Stolz because she had hired him, an act that was legally punishable.

The trial was adjourned for seven days to allow for a ruling on a defense motion calling for the judge's removal. The judge, defense lawyer Juergen Rieger said, "only wants defense lawyers who adopt the views of the prosecution."

It was reported, again and again, that Ernst is a prominent white supremacist, and a leading distributor of Nazi propaganda. Ahead of the trial, the International Auschwitz Committee said survivors of the death camp see the trial as "an important success" in the international co-operation against Holocaust deniers who use the Internet to spread anti-Semitism.

Because Zundel's Holocaust-denying website was available in Germany, he is considered to have been spreading his message to Germans. There was talk that the court aimed to reach a verdict by Nov. 24.

Ernst met his second trial date on 15 November.

Judge Ulrich Meinerzhagen announced that a new lawyer would have to be assigned to defend the 66-year old. He said a new defender would need time to prepare, which was no longer possible in the midst of the current trial. No date for a new trial was given.

The defense team had earlier in the day attempted to have the judge recused from the trial for alleged bias, but the court rejected the petition as unfounded. It also turned down the defense's appeal to have the trial closed to the public.

The district attorney's office said it was unlikely a new trial would start before next year. Rumors have it that it might not begin until February.

GERMAR RUDOLF

On November 15 it was reported via a news release by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] that Germar Rudolf, *"wanted in Germany for inciting racial hatred by denying that thousands of Jews were gassed to death at Auschwitz, was deported last night by the Department of Homeland Security's U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement."*

The release stated: *"ICE is focused on protecting America and promoting public safety by ensuring that fugitive aliens are removed from the United States as expeditiously as possible,"* said Deborah Achim, field officer director for Chicago's detention and removal program. *"We are restoring integrity to the immigration system by finding and removing individuals ordered deported by federal immigration judges."*

Now that they have cleaned up Chicago of that one German, they may have time to turn their attention to a few million Mexicans and others are roaming around the country.

"Rudolf is wanted in Germany for his 1995 conviction of inciting racial hatred in violation of Germany's Holocaust denial legislation, which was enacted to combat anti-Semitism and protect the memory of Hitler's victims. He fled Germany in 1996 to avoid imprisonment."

"Rudolf, a former chemist from Stuttgart and author of "Dissecting the Holocaust," was sentenced by the German government to 14 months in prison for publishing a "scientific" report refuting the deaths of thousands of Jews in the gas chambers at Auschwitz.

"Rudolf applied for political asylum in the United States in 2000, claiming political persecution in Germany. A federal immigration judge denied Rudolf's asylum claim and ordered him deported in June 2003. Rudolf's appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) was dismissed in September 2004. Both the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit and the United States Supreme Court have denied Rudolf's requests to stay his deportation pending federal appeal. Although he is no longer present in the United States, Rudolf's appeal of the BIA's decision will continue before the Eleventh Circuit.

Rudolf was ordered to present himself to the Chicago ICE office for deportation April 7, but he defied the order and remained in the U.S. as a fugitive alien. On Oct. 19 he appeared at the Chicago office of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to apply for a green card based on his marriage to a U.S. citizen. A records check revealed his outstanding order of deportation and he was immediately taken into federal custody.

Rudolf was deported to Frankfurt under the escort of two ICE officers and turned over to the custody of the German Federal Police.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] was established in March 2003 as the largest investigative arm of the Department of Homeland Security. ICE is comprised of four integrated divisions that form a 21st century law enforcement agency with broad responsibilities for a number of key homeland security priorities.

ICE is a wonderful name for the office. As Deutsche Welle noted with regard to Ernst, Germar has now been put on ice. It appears to us that it is very unusual for ICE to put out news releases about its work. ICE may be looking for the approval of someone.

DAVID IRVING

David Irving was arrested by police in Austria after his car was stopped for a roadside check. He is being held under a warrant issued in November 1989 for speeches which were considered to have broken domestic laws preventing active denial of the Holocaust.

The offence carries a maximum sentence of 20 years in prison. He is being held in a prison in Graz.

Christoph Poechinger, a spokesman for the Austrian Justice Ministry"

"There is a grave danger that he will repeat the offence, therefore it is likely he will be kept in custody until it comes to court. A warrant has been outstanding since 1989 and the case will probably be made a priority, but I doubt it will come to court before Christmas."

In a statement posted on his website, Irving supporters said that he was arrested while on a one-day visit to Vienna, where they said he had been invited "by courageous students to address an ancient university association". .

SMITH DEBATES HISTORIANS IN FULL PUBLIC VIEW, ON THE INTERNET, ABOUT THE USE OF TABOO, CENSORSHIP AND PRISON TO SUPPRESS REVISIONIST ARGUMENTS.

This is something of an ironic turn of events to occur at this moment in time. It demonstrates what can be done if you choose the right venue, and if you stay on target. My goal is to help create an environment where the right to intellectual freedom is recognized as a right for all, not for some. We have the right, the very human right, to be wrong. The exchange that follows contains some 2,100 words. That is less than half of the exchange as of this writing, and it appears to be going strong.

THE CONTEXT. History News Network (HNN) is a collaborative effort between George Mason University, the American Social History Project, and the Center for Media and Learning at the City University of New York. The Center brings historical information together with new media technology. The web site itself resides on the GMU internet server.

In it's mission statement, HNN informs us that "*Among the many duties we assume are these: To expose politicians who misrepresent history. To point out bogus analogies. To deflate beguiling myths. To remind Americans of the irony of history. To put events in context. To remind us all of the complexity of history. Because we believe history is complicated our pages are open to people of all political persuasions. Left, right, center: all are welcome.*"

THE BEGINNING. I am signed in to "Google Alerts," an Internet service that notifies me when and where certain stories appear in the press. One of stories on my Alert board is "Holocaust Denial" (this is a surprise, eh?) On 13 November I was notified that such a story was referenced on the History News Network. I took a gander at it. The article was titled:

Whatever Intelligent Design Is, It's Not a Theory and It's Not Science
By Richard L. Cravatts

I didn't get the connection with Holocaust denial. I read the article. The first half was about Intellignet Design, and then suddenly there it was. A 400-word diatribe on how there is no more proof for revisionist argumetns regarding the Holocaust than there are for proving Intelligent Design. It just came out of nowhere. Mr. Cravatts Ph.D., is a lecturer at Boston University, Tufts, and Emerson College.

With regartd to Intelligent Design, I have no dog in that hunt, but I do in his startling diversion from his original idea to "denial." I decide I will post a simple comment. And thus began the exchange, which is still going on after eight days.

THE EXCHANGE

By Richard L. Cravatts [Excerpt]

"The fact is that not every intellectual viewpoint is worthy of being discussed in the classroom, merely because one group feels passionately that their issue has intrinsic value, is true, or should be heard as part of the marketplace of ideas. Some truths are absolute and do not require a fair and balanced measurement against some contradictory body of thought. An entire intellectual 'industry' of Holocaust denial research has many fervent followers, for instance, but few sentient school boards would find it palatable or reasonable to have students exposed to the 'theory' that the Holocaust never occurred along with history lessons expressing the verifiable and incontrovertible fact that it did.

by Bradley Reed Smith on November 13, 2005

While it is commonplace to make this comparison [with Inteligent Design], it fails badly in one way. To question the gas-chamber story has become a criminal offense in most European countries and in Israel. What kind of "truth" is it that requires the State to imprison those who question it?

by Jonathan Dresner on November 14, 2005

[*Jonathan Dresner has a Ph.D. in History from Harvard and teaches at U Hawaii at Hilo. He is an Editorial assistant for this Web site.]*

I'm not a fan of those laws, and I don't think the truth requires the criminalization of falsehood. But I can sympathize with those who feel that there really are

ideas which are *criminally* wrong, even though I think the method is deeply flawed. We have laws against "reckless endangerment": laws against Holocaust Denial are, in some sense, an extension of that into the realm of historical study. Some falsehoods really pose dangers to the present and future.

By Bradley Reed Smith on November 14, 2005

I sympathise too with people who truly believe something and feel endangered when their "truth" is challenged in a way that makes them feel insecure, or angry. The issue here is really more commonplace. If the Holocaust was a historical event, it should be open to the routine examination that all other historical events are open to. That's where it is decided what is a falsehood and what is not. Intellectual freedom does not promise anything to skeptics that it does not promise to believers. Its only promise is more of itself.

by John D. Beatty on November 14, 2005

Why is it a criminal offense? Simple: "Never Again!" By denying the truth of industrialized genocide it becomes possible again. Personally I don't care if you deny the Earth beneath your feet. But doing that will not enable systematic murder again.

By Bradley Reed Smith on November 14, 2005

The skeptic, if he is good-willed, questions an accepted "truth," he doesn't "deny" it. Skepticism has been at the heart of Western culture for close to three thousand years. Most recently it resurfaced during a little something we call the "Enlighenment." It would be good to keep in mind that the story of the "industrialized" genocide of the European Jews and others during WWII was institutionalized at Nuremberg by factotums represnting Josef Stalin, a known mass-murderer, and Harry Truman, the hero of Nagasaki, Hiroshima and a few other places. I would have more "faith" in the "gas-chamber" story had it been officially institutionalized in some other venue. I know. That's just me.

This isn't a question of believing or denying. It is a question of whether the professors are going to continue to support the impostion of a taboo against free inquiry and open debate on this one historical issue, which is the case now, or will they encourage an open debate on the matter, which is one of the primary ideals for the university in the West. It's either open debate, or true belief. Some of us are for the one, some for the other.

by Jonathan Dresner on November 14, 2005

Mr. Smith: Your continued use of quotation marks around gas chamber suggests to me that you do not qualify as a "good willed" skeptic.

by Bradley Reed Smith on November 14, 2005

Well, I agree with you about the quotation marks. There is no reason to use them in this context. At the same time, in the interest of full disclosure as we say, I no longer believe the gas-chamber stories. That in itself has nothing to do with being, or not being, "good-willed." In my view.

by mark safranski on November 14, 2005

Historical debate is not on the same plane as scientific inquiry in terms of methodology but the two fields do share a common problem - it is impossible to have a scholarly exchange with a crank because the intrinsic quality of being a crank means not accepting empirical evidence with any methodological consistency that would allow their underlying belief to be challenged.

ID advocates, to the extent that they portray their beliefs as "science" are cranks. So too are Holocaust deniers. The difference between the two is that one is merely irrational and the second is irrational and act out of a desire to rehabilitate Nazism, usually because they themselves are antisemites.

Stalin was a genocidal monster like Hitler but that has nothing to do with whether or not the Holocaust happened. Truman used the Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki but that fact is not an argument for moral equivalence to Nazi genocide. The meaning of the Holocaust and its interpretation has been debated for sixty years. What serious scholars do not debate is whether or not it happened. We leave that to the cranks.

by Bradley Reed Smith on November 14, 2005

"Shock and awe," the result of decades of academic suppression of open debate on one particular historical event. What is there to fear? Certainly intellectual freedom and open debate offer nothing to the skeptic that they do not offer to the true believer. At this very time Germar Rudolf is being prepped to be shipped to Germany to be imprisoned for revisionist thought crimes. Where is there one academic among the tens of thousands that swarm across our campuses who will take notice? You can google Germar Rudolf and see what the man has been condemned for.

by Bradley Reed Smith on November 14, 2005

I want to suggest, without insulting you in anyway, that arguing for an open debate on the Holocaust is not "denying" that it took place. The skeptic does not have to argue that "it" did not happen, but wants to

find out, in a free exchange of ideas, what "it" really was to his own satisfaction, at the same time trying to not be cranky.

by Fred Tepper on November 15, 2005

Bradley, I suspect you fall into Mark's description of a "crank," because will you EVER believe the Holocaust happened? What more can it take? There's been 60 years of research and evidence. Not to mention the testimony from people who were there. What is there to debate??? It sure sounds to me like nothing can ever change your mind.

by Bradley Reed Smith on November 15, 2005

In any event, the issue is not what I believe or don't believe, but why men are being extradited from America to stand trial in Europe for revisionist thought crimes. I should think that would be of some professional interest to the academic class, but I see no signs of it. With re to what there is to debate: it is there in the work of such men as Samuel Crowell, Serge Thion, Carlo Mattogno, Robert Faurisson, Germar Rudolf, Jurgen Graf, Arthur Butz, Carlos Porter, Fritz Berg and a host of others. If you want to see for yourself I would suggested "The Holocaust Made in Russia" by Porter. And "The Gas Chamber of Sherlock Holmes" by Crowell. And good luck to you.

by Jonathan Dresner on November 17, 2005

And that, my friends, is the Holocaust denier's bibliography right there. A denser rogue's gallery of historiographical atrocities would be hard to compile.

by Bradley Reed Smith on November 17, 2005

Let's agree for the sake of argument that these fellows are all "rogues." Does it follow that academics should participate in the taboo against open debate on what interests them, and act out the role of "bystanders" when they are imprisoned for revisionist thought crimes. Germar Rudolf was extradited from America to Germany only this week, and he is not in prison there for being a "rogue." Meanwhile, no academic that I am aware of has published a paper on The Rudolf Report, the book that Rudolf is being punished by the State for writing.

by jack quon on November 15, 2005

Mr. Dresner, In light of your comment, "We have laws against "reckless endangerment": laws against Holocaust Denial are, in some sense, an extension of that into the realm of historical study. Some falsehoods really pose dangers to the present and future." One must assume the continuing distortions and denials by the Japanese government over actions throughout Asia from 1936 to 1945, and, which have a direct moral equivalence to Nazis atrocities, does not constitute 'reckless endangerment'. How else to account for the indifferent silence of the U.S., Europe, and those promoting Holocaust education for all.

by Jonathan Dresner on November 17, 2005

Korea and China would be the relevant aggrieved parties, in the case of Japan: neither of them have laws against Holocaust denial or significant investments in Holocaust education, but both governments (all four governments, actually: two Koreas and two/one Chinas) have taken strong diplomatic stands (and the odd riot) against Japanese obscurantism and cover Japanese atrocities quite thoroughly in their state-run education systems. So it's roughly parallel.

As far as "direct moral equivalence" goes, I'm not really going to argue against it, but there's a *narrative* difference between Japan's brutal campaigns and occupations on the one hand and Germany's brutal campaigns, occupations *and industrialized death camps* on the other. It's easier to understand the evil of the Nazi regime, and easier to condemn it without getting into sticky questions of Allied wartime tactics and excesses. For what it's worth, my specialty is modern Japan, and my classes (both Japan and World History) get a pretty full taste of the world-wide horror of WWII.

by Bradley Reed Smith on November 17, 2005

The "industrialized death camps" concept includes the charge that the Germans used gas chambers and gas vans to kill millions of innocent civilians. Revisionism questions that assumption via a significant body of purposefully unexamined work. I am not suggesting that revisionists are right about everything, but that men who write books that pose taboo historical questions should not be imprisoned for thought crimes. I find this a difficult idea (forgive me) to get across to academics.

by Jonathan Dresner on November 17, 2005

Do not mistake my disdain for the researchers you cite or your own conclusions, which is near total, for approval of the criminalization of thought or research.

by Bradley Reed Smith on November 17, 2005

Well, we are in agreement then on the principle issue. Neither of us approves of the criminalization of thought or research. That would suggest to me that when the American Government collaborates with the German Government in extraditing a writer and pub-

lisher from America to Germany for writing and publishing ideas that have been criminalized by the German State, that many in the professorial class would denounce the action. I'm waiting. There may be one professor somewhere in America who will argue publicly that intellectual freedom is for all, not for some.

by Bradley Reed Smith on November 17, 2005

With regard to the issue of "moral equivalency," we might look at it in a way that is probably roguish. When the Americans intentionally burned alive the civilian populations of Nagasaki and Hiroshima (I'll let the rest go for the sake of brevity), they (we) did so for a "greater good." That is exactly the behavior that the Germans are accused of during WWII -- that they intentionally killed innocent, unarmed civilians for what they claimed was a "greater good." Do the specific weapons matter? Does the ethnicity of the victims matter?

by Frederick Thomas on November 18, 2005

The role of the hisstorin is to characterize historical events acccurately, based upon the verifiable facts. Except in totalitarian countries, it is not to fabricate history according to political convenience, though history has often enough been bastardized for this purpose. The badgering of Mr. Smith in this thread is an embarrassment to the cause of historical inquiry. There is no excuse for criminalizing free historical inquiry, and it pains me that some thought police exist who feel that is so. It reminds one of "Animal Farm."

It must bother the thought police that so much of the holocaust story has been contradicted factually by for example, the release of the complete detailed Auschwitz records by Russia in 1995, 50 years after they were acquired. These contained the complete list of inmates, their numbers, barracks, beds, assignments, diets, and medical records. That release caused the NY Times to report that the number of dead at Auschwitz was actually 1,160,000, of all faiths, of which 898,000 died of typhus, and most of the balance of other diseases. The deaths were grouped mainly into the winters of 42 and 43. The records indicated that Auschwitz was an enormous slave - labor manufacturing facility critical to the war in the east, and that Kommandant Hoess was removed after the first epidemic for not preventing it, which badly hurt production and endangered the troops. This is the same Hoess who was later tortured and threatened with the murder of his children at Nueremberg, if he did not claim 4 million died. The role of Auschwitz was actually confirmed hundreds of times by US and British reconnaissance aircraft, which showed 33 enormous factories, and rows on rows on rows of barracks. OK, this is documented, and looks pretty credible, so it should be reason for any historian of the period to ask the obvious academic questions, and seek corraboration. They can not. They may be arrested by the pigs from "Animal Farm."

Mr. Smith is apparently a sincere seeker after open historical inquiry. If there are any other such here, they could do well to support as free an inquiry into the history of WW II as they wish for other historical questions.

by Trevor Russell Getz on November 18, 2005 The difference between revisionist historical enquiry and denial in the case of the Holocaust has been so effectively dealt with by Grobman and Shermer in Denying History that it is hardly worth responding to denial posts. However, it is worth noting the following.

1) Evidence for the Holocaust, for the gas chambers, and for the estimate 5.5-6.5 million Jews (as an example) is proven by a CONVERGENCE of evidence. Picking one or two little bits of evidence does not impress. 2) Deniers (as in this post) fail to contextualize, 'believe' any evidence no matter how dubious that supports their points, and fail to build a complex picture using evidence convergence. 3) Deniers may protest, and even call themselves 'revisionists', but in each case in which they have become prominent their links to anti-semitic and often widely racist parties has become quickly evident. 4) Real, honorable, revisionism is made difficult by irresponsible non-history and pseudo-history. There is a group of less well known individuals who similarly deny the Atlantic slave trade.

by Frederick Thomas on November 19, 2005 Mr. Getz, it is difficult to imagine a post so unconvincing as yours. Do you feel that simply reasserting the stupid, the unproven and the highly questionable will help your cause? This post would not convince Alfred E. Newman. Let me see if I can educate you a little:

You are the denier here. You deny the historical reality of hundreds of allied aerial photos, of the factories, of the barracks, of the lack of any gas chambers except for delousing, of the camp records, of the millions of "death camp" survivors, of the epidemiological records in Europe at that time. Is this enough of a "convergence" to get your attention? These hard facts do not contradict the many deaths, the shootings in the

early days of the Russian campaign, the abuse and disease, or the massive slave labor. But they do bring into question the glitz Hollywood version we are asked by your lobby to swallow. (A little hint-nobody believes it anymore.)All of these facts would make any real historian want to know why they directly contradict the "evidence" of Nuremburg, most of which was either questionable, improper, forgeries, Soviet propaganda, or testimony extracted under torture. You are aware that due process was explicitly forbidden at these proceedings at the insistence of the Soviets, and there were no rules of evidence. They were just more Moscow show trials, but they are the entire basis for your case. You deny any evidence which does not support your preordained hypothesis. Thus you try to prevent historical progress even by such rotten means as criminalizing truth seeking, and with an infinitude of childish and boring ad hominems. Mr. Getz, you are not an historian. You are an unskilled propagandist. *(To be continued – BRS)*

As I noted above, this is not the end of the back and forth, but less than half of what has already taken place. It has all happened in just this last week. It's too soon for me to know how far it's going to go, or how we can use it. But it is a Web site for establishment historians. We don't often have a chance to chat them up in public.

By the way, the fellow who appeared a little tense the first couple days, then dropped out, Jonathan Dresner, is listed as an Assistant Editor of this HNN page.

This is less than one-half of the exchange to this date. If you would like to have the full exchange—what I have now and what is coming, drop me a line. So far there are some 5,000 words.

Michael Santomauro of ReportersNotebook.com in New York City is the new owner of Germar Rudolf's American publishing division, insuring the continuity of Rudolf's publishing house. This is one of several developments that suggest that Germar took care to see his operation continue in case what did happen to him happened. Mike can be reached at 253 West 72nd street #1711, New York, NY 10023.

I have a problem. I always have a problem, that's the nature of this business. I'm not in prison, I do not see myself going to prison, but still, I have a problem. It's serious.

The problem is that funding for this work has dropped precipitously. Revisionists have funded immense legal costs to protect revisionists from prison in Europe and Canada. Long-time supporters of the work I do tell me openly, oftentimes apologizing, that they feel they must divert much and sometimes all of their funding to help men like Zundel and Rudolf and others to stay out of prison. Who can blame them? Who is it who would not want to do everything they can to help such men? Revisionists have contributed hundreds of thousand of dollars, over the years, maybe a couple million, to keep good men out of prison. It doesn't always work, but it is always the right thing to do. How could any of us argue otherwise?

But still, I am left with a problem. Funding for my work has declined precipitously over the last couple years. I have reached the point where I am falling into debt again—for the first time since I arrived in Mexico eight years ago, bankrupt. I have begun to borrow money to stay alive. It is the *absolutely worst* thing that I can do.

I need advice about how to solve this problem. The level of funding that I need is insignificant (literally) compared to the budgets needed by other revisionists. I suspect that there are individuals among you who could advise me on how I might take care of this absolutely unavoidable problem so that I can continue with this work. I can't borrow. It's out of the question. I have to do something intelligent here, and I need help with it.

If you believe you can advise me, or help me in some way that I cannot imagine, call or write me now. You may see something, an answer, that is right before my nose, but that I am blind to. Contact me. Let's talk about it. Don't put it off. The time is now.

Meanwhile, best regards to all.

Bradley

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